Mandamus is an extraordinary remedy and is available to compel a federal official to perform a duty only if (1) the individual's claim is clear and certain; (2) the official's duty is non-discretionary, ministerial, and so plainly prescribed as to be free from doubt, and (3) no other adequate remedy is available. Patel v. Reno 134 F.3d 929, 931 (9th Cir. 1997). The Court finds that both the Immigration and Nationality Act and its implementing regulations, create a mandatory and non-discretionary duty that Defendants adjudicate the pending application for permanent residency. See 8 U.S.C. § 1255(a); 8 C.F.R. § 245.2(a)(5). The Court further finds that the Administrative Procedures Act ("APA") requires that such applications be adjudicated within a "reasonable time." 5 U.S.C. § 555(b). The Court finds that the two year delay in adjudicating Plaintiff's application is unreasonable. See e.g. Gelfer v. Chertoff 2007 WL 902382 (N.D. Cal. March 22, 2007) at *2; Yu v. Brown 36 F. Supp. 2d 922, 928-32 (D.N.M. 1999). After considering the motion for summary judgment, the parties' response, the arguments of counsel, and all other matters presented to the Court, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT Plaintiff's Motion for summary judgment be and hereby is GRANTED. The Court shall retain jurisdiction over this matter and orders that Plaintiff's application be adjudicated within thirty (30) days of an immigrant visa number becoming available to him. Dated: United States Magistrate Judge Richard Seeborg

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